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OREGON CASCADES

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OREGON CASCADES

National Forest

Direction for Management

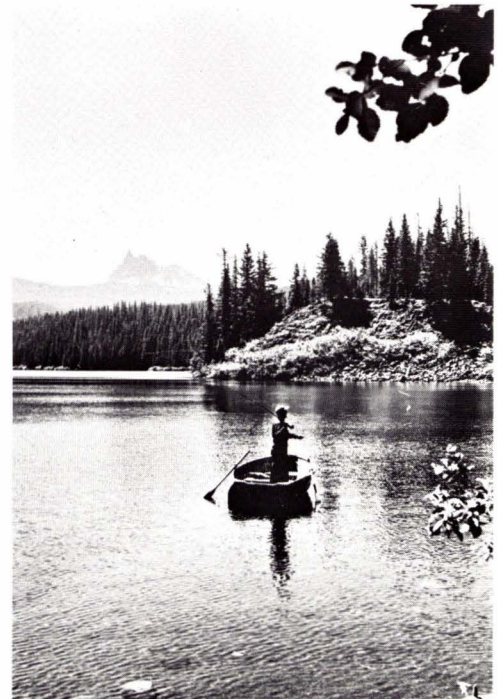
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Forest Service
PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION

Three Oregon Cascade Queens — the North, Middle and South Sisters — and neighboring Broken Top, dominate this mid-winter aerial view southward. From left, North Sister (10,085 feet); Broken Top (9,173 feet); Middle Sister (10,047 feet); and South Sister (10,358 feet).
Photo by James C. Vincent.

On The Cover

The Three Sisters, cloaked in the first snow of autumn, are mirrored in Scott Lake, near McKenzie Pass.

Marion Lake — Mt. Jefferson Wilderness.



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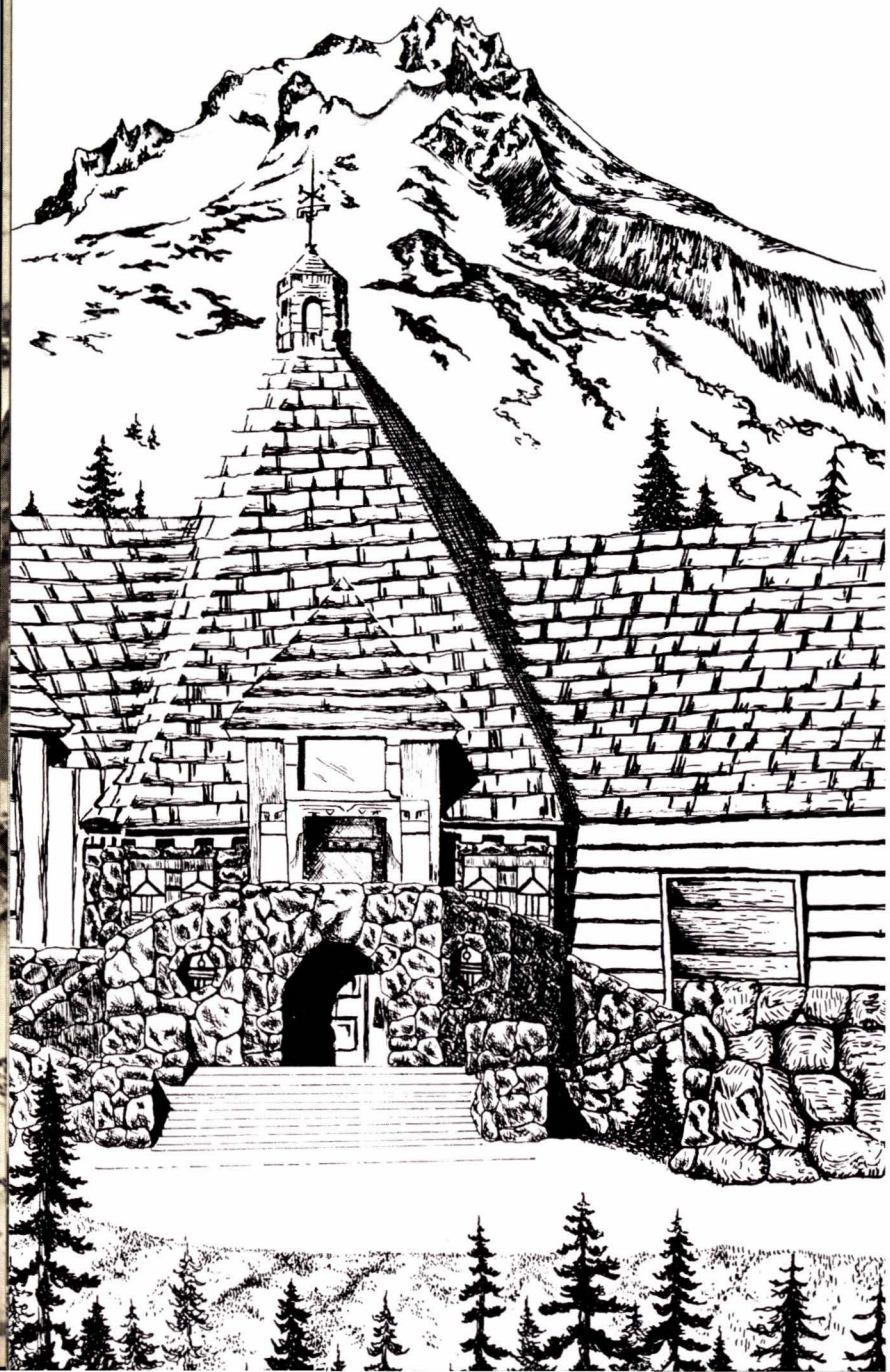
All photographs by the Forest Service unless otherwise noted.

Waldo Lake

Big Lake and Mt. Washington



Internationally known Timberline Lodge on Mt. Hood.

FOREWORD

The Cascade Mountain Range, extending through Central Oregon from north to south, is dramatic country. Nature has fashioned a spectacular presentation on a land mass created by volcanic activity through the centuries. The mountain peaks, overlaid with patches of snow and wisps of clouds; the lakes, the timber, the wildlife and the wildflowers, excite the emotions of all who see them.

For more than half a century most of this area has been within the National Forests. From the time the National Forests were established, the Forest Service has recognized the great attraction of the region; and plans and management actions were designed to harmonize with Nature's abundant offerings. Over the years, with study, observation and experience, a definite pattern of land use was evolved. The pattern has the benefit of widespread fitting and testing on the ground and extensive counsel from the interested public. This booklet will acquaint interested observers with management for the Oregon Cascades as practiced by the Forest Service.

Opinions continue to be sought and welcomed. Whenever opinions and experience indicate changes are desirable, they will be made. The changes will be determined by the public interest and welfare, and by the best determination of how land use can be adjusted so that this great area will serve its highest purpose most effectively for all the people.

Chas A. Connaughton

CHAS. A. CONNAUGHTON
Regional Forester
Pacific Northwest Region
December 1, 1968

Ant-like figures of climbers approach the summit of 11,235-foot Mt. Hood, the most climbed major mountain peak in America, if not the world.

INTRODUCTION

Reverie at McKenzie Pass

Only the wind sighing through the gnarled trees breaks the quiet of the high country at sundown on McKenzie Pass.

Here — where the Deschutes and Willamette National Forests join together — is one of many places to begin a personal involvement with Oregon's volcanic Cascades.

From here may be seen the crowning pinnacles of three of the six Wildernesses in the National Forests of the Oregon Cascades.

To the south, the Sisters are bathed in pink alpine glow as they lose a fight to hold back the night. To the west, the jagged outline of Mt. Washington is silhouetted against the darkening sky. Far to the north, Mt. Jefferson reflects the last rays of the setting sun.

Looking at the old fire peaks and the vast spread of lava fields, it's easy to imagine how it was when this land was born of fire — volcanic fire — the deep rumbles climaxed by thunderous explosions, the spectacular fire fountains, the serpentine patterns of molten lava glowing in the darkness.

Through eons of time, the land-shaping forces continued at work — spectacular volcanism alternated with glaciation — topsoil built by fractions of inches — forests born and re-born.

Finally, the time of man — Indians living a primitive existence — and the coming of the first settlers and their travels

Dee Wright Observatory, McKenzie Pass, silhouetted at sunset.

back and forth across the mountains born of fire — first by trail and later by wagon roads which still can be traced across the lava fields and through the forests.

The Forest Service has been part of the history of this land since 1905. Gifford Pinchot, first Chief of the Forest Service, set down the rugged qualifications for those early-day Rangers and other Forest Service employees. These men had a fierce determination to do their best with the tools they had, as they carried out what Pinchot described as the "great and necessary undertaking" to protect America's natural resources for the generations to come. At McKenzie Pass, the Dee Wright Observatory stands like a stone fortress monument to one of those men — Dee Wright, a mountain man and early-day Forest Service packer and trail builder.

As night descends on McKenzie Pass, a single car approaches with headlights stabbing ahead to pick out the curves in the winding highway built in places atop the old wagon road through the lava. The car is loaded with a tired family seeking a campsite in the dark. They'll find a vacancy in a Forest Service campground a few miles distant. But what will be the case 20 or 30 years from now? The population of the United States has passed the 200 million mark, and 20 years from now, an expected 330 million Americans must get along on the same land base we have now.

For the National Forests and their managers, the challenge will be to meet a greater-than-ever demand for food, fiber, pure water and air, and outdoor recreation. There must be Wilderness for soul satisfying solitude, and there must be dynamic, productive forest land where renewable resources are managed intensively and perpetuated.

The Oregon Cascades — lands born of fire — are among the jewels in America's precious National Forest system, and the Forest Service has a mandate to meet the demands of a future that is already here.

McKenzie Pass at sunset — a good place to begin a personal involvement with the Oregon Cascades.

Resembling the skull of a dead thing from the dim past, a piece of weathered tree trunk lies at trailside in the lava fields of the Mt. Washington Wilderness.

Cascade lily, Ollalie Ridge, Willamette National Forest.

Management of The Oregon Cascades

The Oregon Cascades encompass 5.9 million acres of National Forest land extending from the Columbia River Gorge on the north, almost to the California border on the south. Six National Forests are involved — the Mt. Hood, Deschutes, Willamette, Umpqua, Rogue River and Winema.

As is true throughout the National Forest system, the National Forests in the Oregon Cascades are managed and protected under multiple use concepts that have evolved since 1905, and which were affirmed by Congress in passage of the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of 1960.

The 1960 law is a Congressional declaration that the National Forests "shall be administered for outdoor recreation, range, timber, watershed, and wildlife and fish purposes. . ."

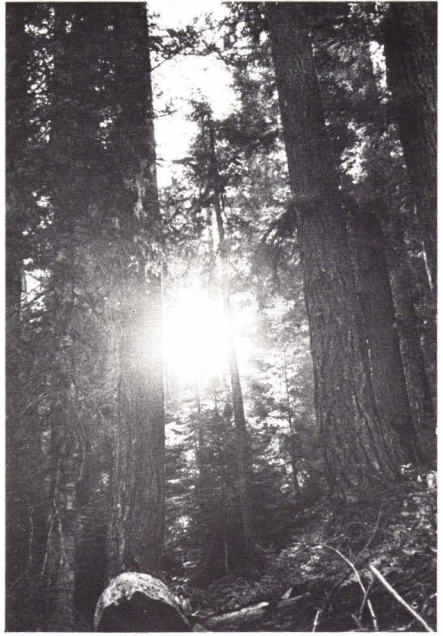
"Multiple Use" said Congress, "means the management of all the various renewable surface resources of the National Forests so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the needs of the American people.

"Sustained Yield," as defined by the law, "means the achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of a high-level annual or regular periodic output of the various renewable resources of the National Forests without impairment of the productivity of the land."

This booklet presents Forest Service management for Wilderness and zones of primary recreation value in the Oregon Cascades. Six zones of management are recognized in that area. The zones are — Wilderness, Study, Special Interest, Recreation Occupancy, Alpine, and Landscape Management.

Also discussed are the broad management objectives for the vast expanse of working, dynamic forest lands outside the Wilderness and the primary recreation zones.

Grazing is an important and historic use of the National Forests. Here, a ranch foreman on a nimble-footed cowhorse cuts out an Angus steer during fall roundup in Sparks Lake Meadow near the foot of Bachelor Butte, coated with fresh snow in the background.



Along the trail to Jefferson Park.

Tiger lily, Mt. Jefferson Wilderness

Our Wilderness Heritage

Wilderness is the America that was — the wild land that shaped the growth of the Nation. Once it covered all the land. It was the great region beyond the frontier. But the Nation grew and pushed back the frontier. Men occupied the land, and it ceased to be wilderness.

Now, wilderness has vanished from much of the country, and we place a high value upon that which remains. Fortunately, back in 1924, the Forest Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture designated and placed under protection the first federal Wilderness. In the ensuing years, many more areas were so designated and protected under authority of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Chief of the Forest Service.

In 1964, Congress strengthened this protection by recognizing Wilderness as a valued part of our heritage. The Congressional act created the National Wilderness Preservation System, applied it to all National Forest areas previously designated for wilderness protection, and provided for the addition of more wilderness in the years to come.

Wilderness is managed as a unique resource, not only to provide a primitive-type recreation experience, but also to protect priceless scenic, ecological, geological and historical values. Recreation facilities and improvements will be provided only as necessary for the protection and management of the wilderness resource and for public safety.

With mechanized travel prohibited, Wilderness is a special domain of hikers and horsemen who wish to journey beyond civilization to enjoy the soul-healing freedom of a world apart from the pressures of daily living.

Wilderness in the Oregon Cascades

Today, six of the finest examples of America's remaining Wilderness are protected within the National Forests of the Oregon Cascades. Together, they comprise 415,666 acres.

Three Sisters Wilderness

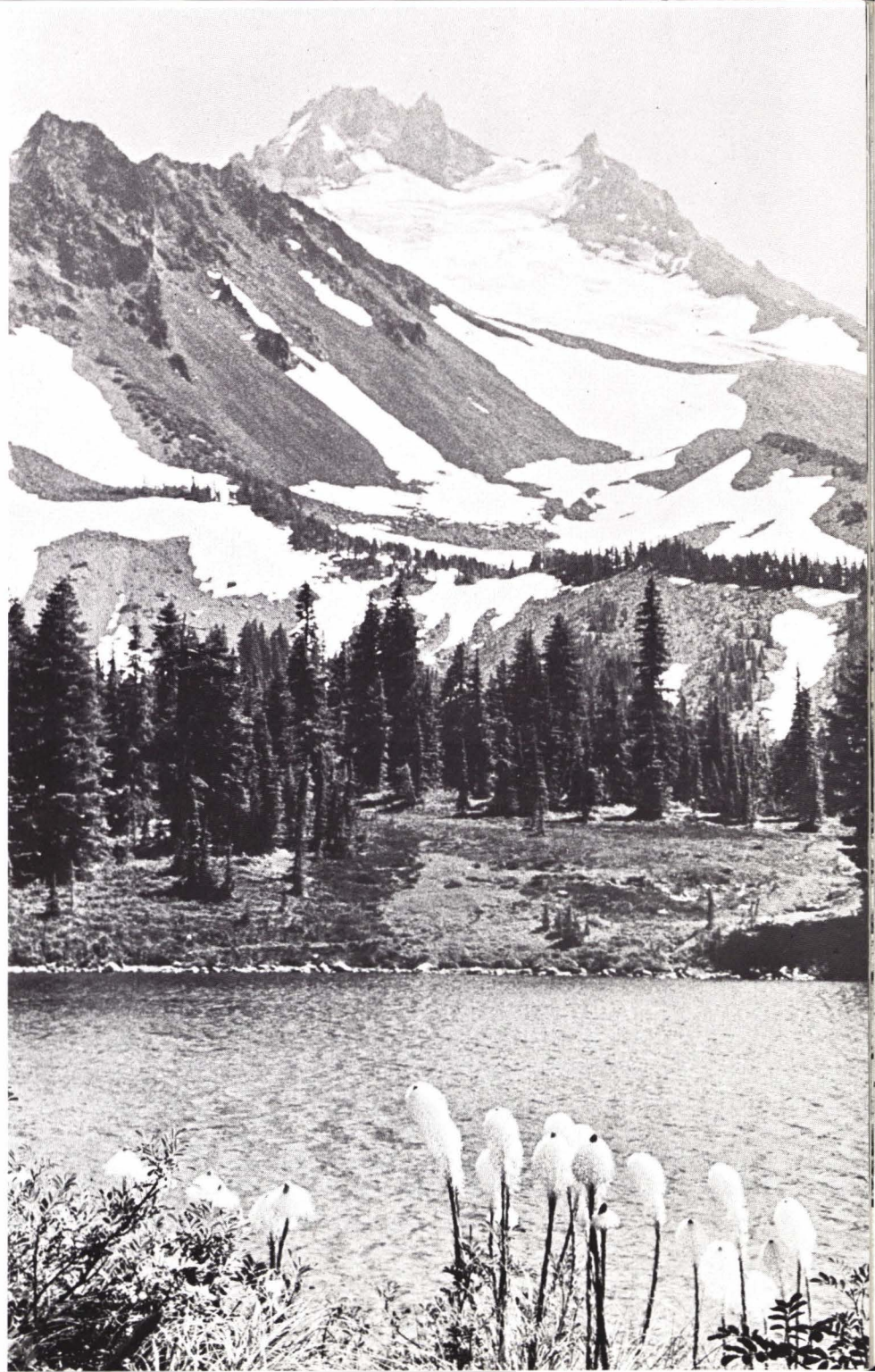
Biggest of the Oregon Cascades Wildernesses, at 196,708 acres, is the Three Sisters Wilderness. This is a rugged and beautiful country climaxed by the namesake Three Sisters volcanic peaks. Glaciers, lakes, lava flows, alpine vegetation, and dense forests are all a part of the Three Sisters Wilderness, lying astride the summit of the Cascades in the Deschutes and Willamette National Forests.

Mt. Jefferson Wilderness

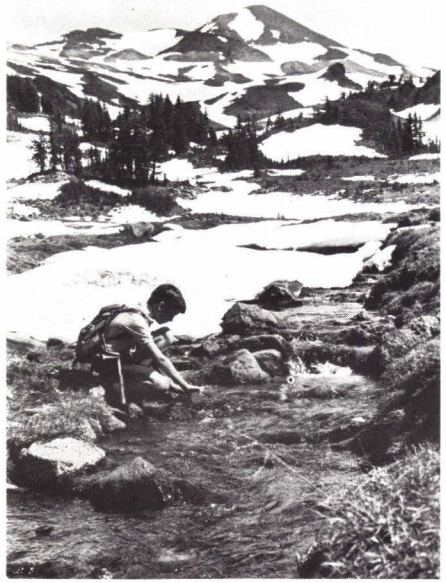
Mt. Jefferson Wilderness is the newest of the Oregon Cascades Wildernesses, and one of the newest in the entire National Wilderness Preservation System. It was established by Congress in 1968, to include most of the former Mt. Jefferson Primitive Area of the Mt. Hood, Deschutes and Willamette National Forests, plus additional acreage to make a total of 99,632 acres. Dominated by Oregon's second highest peak, 10,497-foot Mt. Jefferson, the area has long been recognized as one of Nature's masterpieces in the Oregon Cascades.

Mt. Washington Wilderness

The old volcanic fire peak of 7,802-foot Mt. Washington, deeply carved by glaciation, and the vast McKenzie Pass lava fields are features of the 46,655-acre Mt. Washington Wilderness in the Deschutes and Willamette National Forests. It provides one of the best places to read the story of volcanism and the development of the Oregon Cascade Range. Geologists believe some of the eruptions were recent enough to have been witnessed by human eyes within the past 1,000 years.



Mt. Jefferson, Oregon's second highest peak at 10,497 feet, overlooks Scout Lake in the Jefferson Park area of the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness.



A young hiker draws his own conclusions on the value of a precious resource born of the melting snow in the Three Sisters Wilderness.

Diamond Peak Wilderness

In October of 1853, winter was descending on the high country. Members of an ill-fated wagon train, bitter with disappointment, had to abandon their wagons short of their goal. They were thankful for their very lives. They would never know the same land that caused their pioneer hardships would, more than a century later, be attracting people to enjoy what is now the Diamond Peak Wilderness. This lake-studded 35,440-acre Wilderness straddles the Cascade Crest in parts of both the Deschutes and Willamette National Forests.

Mountain Lakes Wilderness

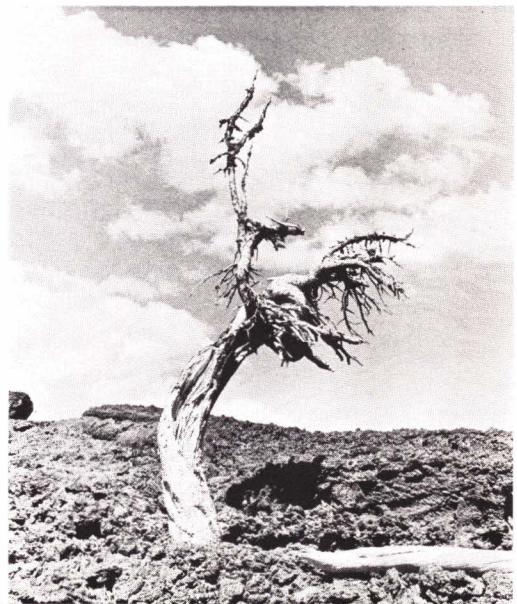
Mountain Lakes Wilderness, in the Winema National Forest, is an aptly named area bounded on all sides by high mountains and dotted with numerous lakes, well-stocked with trout. The 23,071-acre Mountain Lakes Wilderness is one of the more accessible Wildernesses, with trails entering from all four sides.

Mt. Hood Wilderness

According to an ancient Indian legend, Mt. Hood was once a handsome Indian chief, Wy'east, who vied with his brother, also a chief, for the affections of a beautiful maiden. Annoyed by the rivalry, the Great Spirit turned Wy'east into Mt. Hood. Likewise, the other chief, Klickitat, became Mt. Adams, and the Maiden Loo-wit became Mt. St. Helens. Today, 11,235-foot Mt. Hood is Oregon's highest peak, and probably the most-climbed mountain in America, if not the world. It is the dominant feature of the 14,160-acre Mt. Hood Wilderness in the Mt. Hood National Forest.

These are the Wildernesses, the wild and primitive lands, of the Oregon Cascades — a part of our National Heritage — protected by the Forest Service for the spiritual and physical enjoyment of people today and those yet unborn.

A dead snag stands as a lone sentinel against the skyline in the lava fields of the Mt. Washington Wilderness.



Diamond Peak, namesake of the Diamond Peak Wilderness, lies humped along the Cascade Crest. Second peak from the right is the summit of the 8,744-foot mountain in this view from the Mt. Yoran trail.

Study Zones Designated

Management concepts for National Forest lands in the Oregon Cascades have been evolving since 1905, and the evolutionary process is continuing, with special attention to two areas which have been designated as Study Zones.

They are the Eagle Creek Study Zone (Mt. Hood National Forest), extending south from the Columbia Gorge, and the Sky Lakes Study Zone (Winema and Rogue River National Forests), lying south of Crater Lake National Park. Both zones contain areas of unique value, and they total 165,500 acres.

Study zone designation will enable a complete evaluation leading to final decisions as to what type of management classification will best meet future public needs.

The studies will show whether areas within the Study Zones should be designated as Wilderness, special interest, recreation occupancy, landscape management, or some other classification. Public meetings will be held to review recommendations reached from the studies.

Punch Bowl Falls on Eagle Creek, in the Eagle Creek Study Zone.

North Lake and Devils Peak in Seven Lakes Basin, Sky Lakes Study Zone.

WILDERNESS and PRIMARY RECREATION ZONES of the NATIONAL FORESTS in the OREGON CASCADES

Scale 0 6 12 Miles

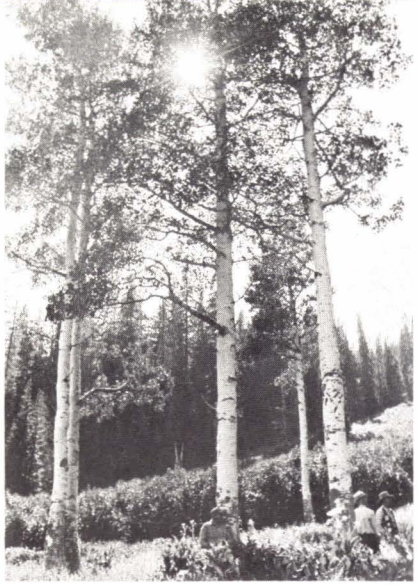
LEGEND

- EXTERIOR NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY
- LIMIT OF PLANNING AREA WHERE NATIONAL FOREST LAND EXTENDS ON TO THE EAST AND SOUTHEAST
- LIMITED AREA BOUNDARY
- STUDY ZONE SUBDIVISION BOUNDARY
- RECREATION AREA BOUNDARY
- WILDERNESS
- STUDY ZONE
- SPECIAL INTEREST ZONE
- RECREATION OCCUPANCY ZONE
- ALPINE ZONE
- LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT ZONE
- OTHER NATIONAL FOREST LAND

PRIMARY RECREATION ZONES

(USFS R-6 October 1968)

See Statistical Summary starting on Page 31 for acreage figures, and listing of Special Interest Areas.



Quaking Aspen on the "wrong" side of the Cascades — how did the trees get here?

Areas Protected For Special Values

With leaves shimmering in the sun, a graceful quaking aspen growing far west of the Cascade divide seems to ask, "how did I get here on the wrong side of the mountain?" Nearby, a delicate scarlet-hued carnivorous plant lies in wait at the edge of the bog to trap an unwary insect.

Across the mountains to the east, a visitor stands on Paulina Peak, the highest remnant of an ancient volcano, Mt. Newberry. From this towering vantage point, he can study the caldera of old Newberry, containing Paulina Lake, East Lake, and the wrinkled surface of a great obsidian flow.

Far to the south, in a crystal clear spring, grows a strange form of algae known as mares eggs, and perhaps found in only four or five other places in the world.

These are but three examples of areas set aside and protected by the Forest Service for public study, use and enjoyment.

There are 31 Special Interest Areas in the Oregon Cascades, ranging in size from the 32,600-acre Waldo Lake Recreation Area on the Willamette and Deschutes National Forest, to the 3-acre Cloud Cap Historical Area on the northeast slope of Mt. Hood. More than 115,000 acres are included in Oregon Cascades Special Interest Zone classification.

To qualify for Special Interest zoning, areas must have significant scenic, historical, geological, botanical, recreation, or other values. Mile-high Waldo Lake, for example, is being developed as one of Oregon's finest outdoor playgrounds. Its

A forester views mares eggs, a strange form of algae growing in only a few places in the world.

Visitors contemplate the view from a dizzying perch atop Paulina Peak, highest remnant of an ancient volcano, Mt. Newberry. Paulina Lake, famed for good fishing, lies far below in Newberry Crater.

Photo by David Falconer.

eastern shore has extensive new campground developments. The western shoreline and the backcountry surrounding the 10-mile-long lake will be managed as a roadless recreation area to protect the unspoiled beauty.

A Special Interest Area may pose a mystery such as that of Quaking Aspen Swamp. Located on the Willamette National Forest, west of the Three Sisters Wilderness, the swamp supports a stand of quaking aspen growing on the "wrong" side of the Cascades. Some say the trees with their quivering leaves are modern remnants of quaking aspen that grew here before the time of man. Another explanation is that the trees were borne of seed carried in the wool of sheep grazing this area years ago.

Management policies for Special Interest Areas require:

1. Recreation developments situated to serve public needs, but not to detract from special or unique features of the area.

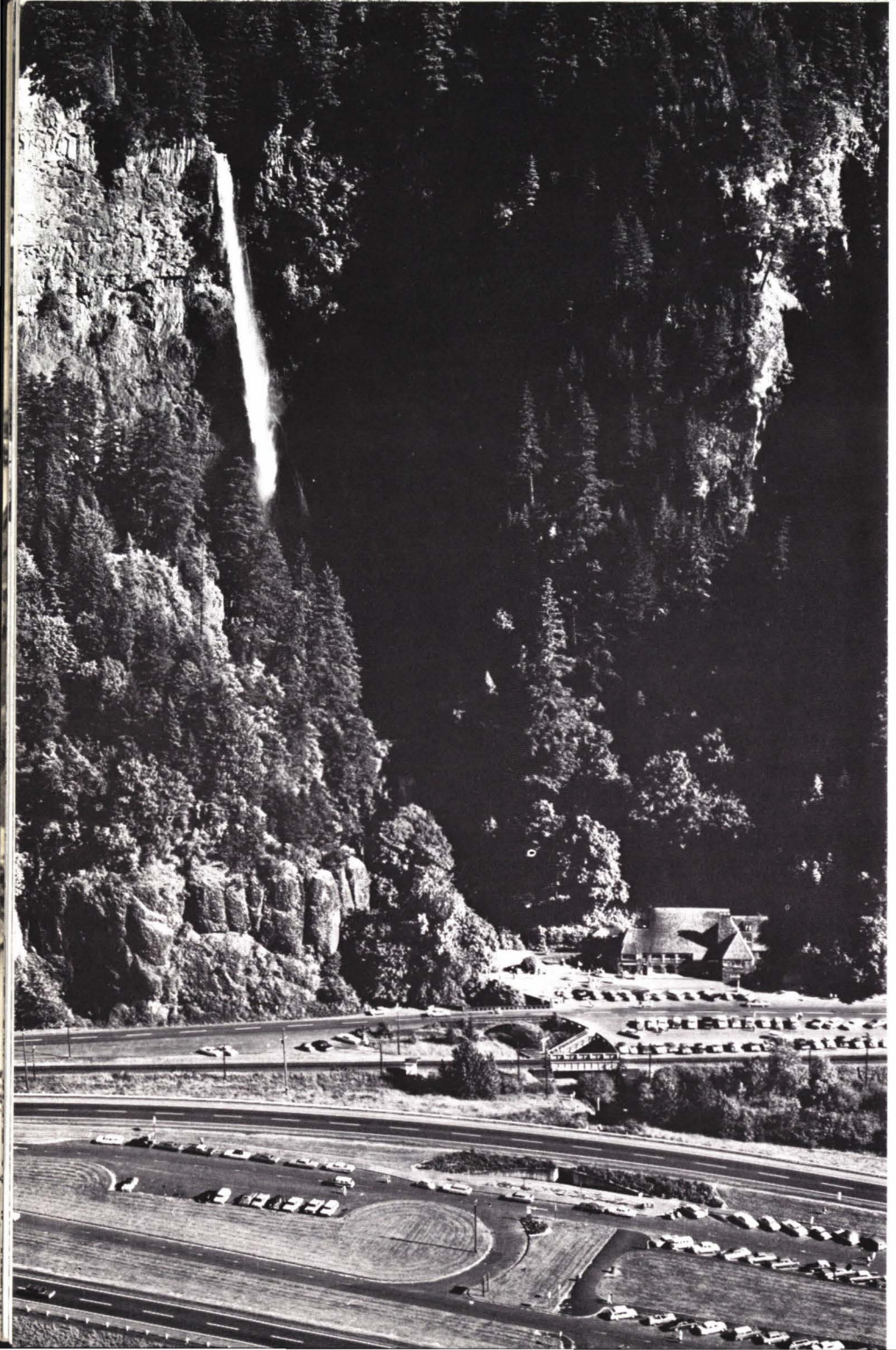
2. Timber managed for recreation-associated values, with harvest limited to such purposes as construction and maintenance of roads, trails and campgrounds, or other recreation and administrative facilities, and to contribute to scenic values.

3. Road and trail systems constructed to contribute to public enjoyment of the unusual recreation value.

4. Wildlife and fishery resources maintained at an optimum level, with hunting and fishing provided and regulated under state laws.

Unique among the 31 Special Interest Areas in the Oregon Cascades is the Oregon Skyline Trail, Oregon's part of the Pacific Crest Trail system, which traverses the state from north to south for approximately 450 miles. The Pacific Crest Trail was established as a National Scenic Trail by Congress, and signed into law by the President in October of 1968.

Where the trail isn't already in an established Wilderness, the Forest Service is including it in Special Interest Zone classification, and will manage it as a continuous route for foot and horse travelers.



The Recreation Occupancy Zone

Facilities for outdoor recreationists in the Oregon Cascades offer a wide-ranging appeal. Timberline Lodge, a national treasure which draws thousands of visitors to Mt. Hood, is at one end of the scale. At the other, and perhaps just as appealing through the eyes of the users, are secluded campsites offering a bare minimum of creature comforts. Forest Service management identifies an Oregon Cascades Recreation Occupancy Zone of some 30,000 acres for present and future sites of campgrounds, picnic areas, winter sports complexes, organization camps, resorts, and recreation residences.

The 431 existing National Forest picnic and campgrounds in the Oregon Cascades can accommodate up to 32,800 visitors on any one day. Operation of the campgrounds involves providing sanitation, water and other essential services, including such specifics as 2,593 garbage cans and 4,472 picnic tables.

And what of the future? By 1976, based on projected, ever-increasing use of the National Forests, the daily campground capacity in the Oregon Cascades must be increased to 50,000 visitors to handle the demand. By the year 2000 there will be estimated need for campsites with a daily capacity of 150,000 visitors.

Winter sports is another of the recreation activities registering spectacular growth on the National Forests. In the Oregon Cascades, the 11 existing ski areas on National Forest land can accommodate a daily capacity of 18,700 users. By 1976, on a typical Saturday during the height of the snow

Multnomah Falls and Lodge — a popular attraction in the Oregon Cascades Recreation Occupancy Zone.

Two "Huckleberry Finns" try rafting on Lava Camp Lake near McKenzie Pass.

season, an estimated 50,000 skiers will want to hit the slopes at the same time, and by 2000 the number should nearly triple.

The anticipated increased demands for recreation use by the general public will take preference over exclusive occupancy for individuals.

Certain other basic management concepts apply to the Recreation Occupancy Zone. Timber harvest is limited to that necessary for site development or for removal of dead, dying and hazardous trees. Roads and parking facilities are designed to maintain aesthetic qualities; and powerlines, gaslines and other such encroachments will be routed around the Recreation Occupancy Zone whenever possible.

An expert skier blasts off from a cornice on Hoodoo Butte, a popular winter sports area in the Oregon Cascades. Mt. Washington and the Sisters are in the distance.

Photo by John Haney.

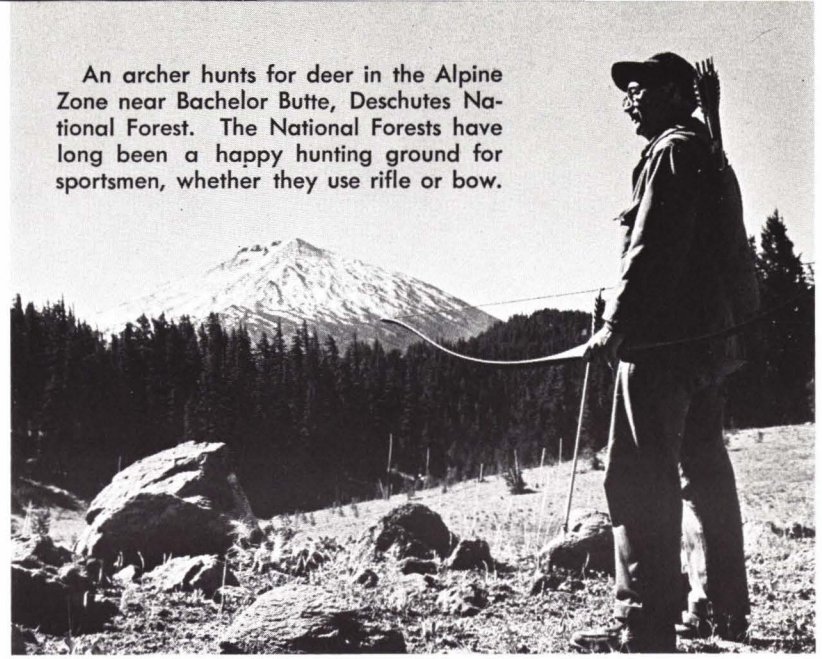
At Lake of the Woods, campers stroll along the lake shore in the Recreation Occupancy Zone. Mt. McLoughlin, in the background, is classified as Alpine Zone.

Winter adds a new dimension to the many recreational pleasures on the National Forests. Mrs. Bob Guches of Jacksonville, Oregon, pats a Siberian husky before the start of a sled dog race near Big Lake in the Willamette National Forest.

Skier starts his final run of the day at one of the 11 winter sports areas on the National Forests of the Oregon Cascades.

Four Oregon Cascades management zones are represented in this view of Diamond Lake. The lake itself, one of the most popular fishing and camping spots in the Pacific Northwest, is Recreation Occupancy Zone. Lower slopes in background are Landscape Management Zone, which blends into Alpine Zone. Mt. Thielsen, looming 9,182 feet on skyline, is classified as a Geological Area, one of the 31 Special Interest Areas in the Oregon Cascades.

Photo by James C. Vincent.



An archer hunts for deer in the Alpine Zone near Bachelor Butte, Deschutes National Forest. The National Forests have long been a happy hunting ground for sportsmen, whether they use rifle or bow.

The Alpine Zone

Oregon Cascades high country not already included in Wilderness or other zoning is managed as an Alpine Zone, totalling 46,000 acres.

With scenery comparable to Wilderness in many instances, the Alpine Zone contains numerous high elevation lakes, streams, open meadows, peaks, and even glaciers.

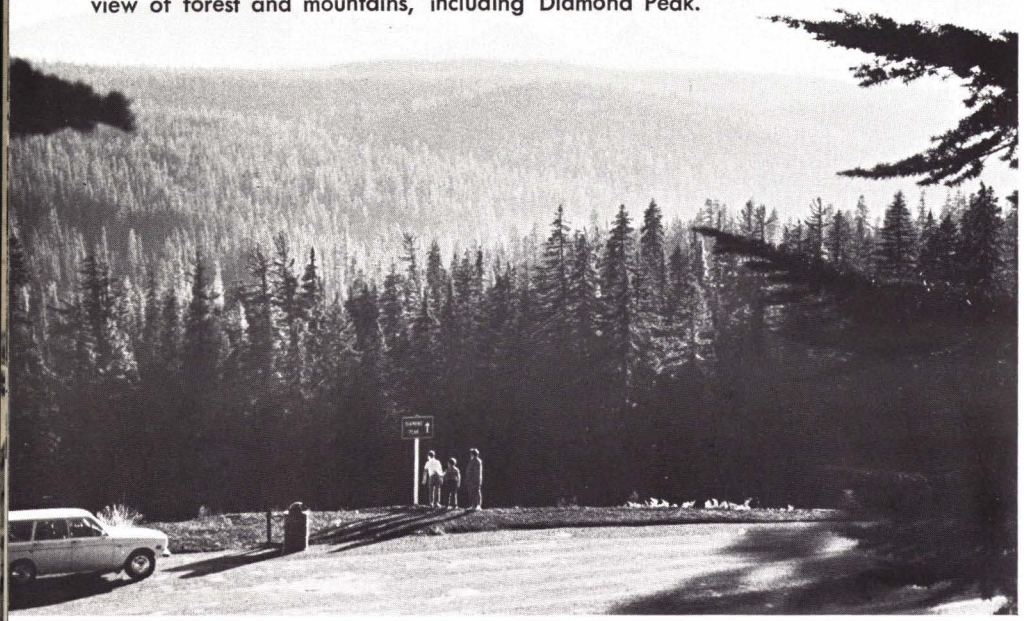
Alpine Zone management includes planned campsites, scenic vista points, sanitation structures, trail shelters and hostels. Roads may also be constructed. All facilities in the Alpine Zone, however, will be designed to protect the scenery and retain the alpine qualities of the area.

Timber may be removed from the Alpine Zone to develop recreation, wildlife or water resources; to control insect and disease outbreaks or to salvage dead or dying trees; or for administrative site development. Special management attention is given to watershed values and wildlife habitat.

Aerial view of Alpine Zone overlooking Diamond Lake, with Mt. Thielsen Geological Area at left.

Girl Scouts outbound on a backpacking trip pass through the Alpine Zone bordering the Three Sisters Wilderness near Broken Top Crater.

In the Landscape Management Zone, timber may be removed in the Foreground to provide a vista designed to resemble a natural opening in the forest — such as this point where Willamette Pass travelers get a sweeping view of forest and mountains, including Diamond Peak.



Blossoming rhododendron and bear grass in the Landscape Management Foreground make the trip more enjoyable for forest highway travelers.

Managing the Landscape

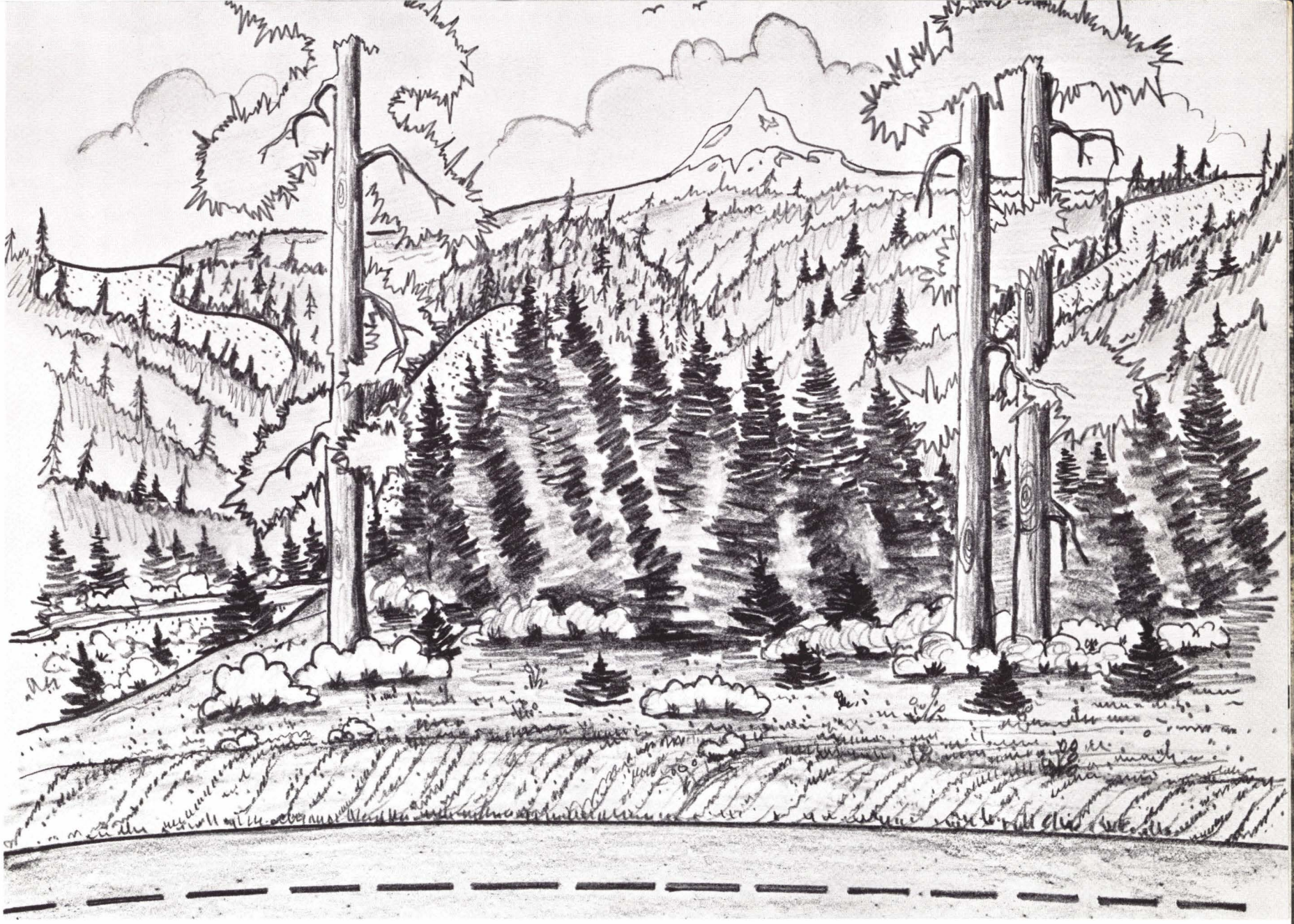
Preservation of scenic values in timber harvesting areas is the purpose of the Landscape Management Zone in the Oregon Cascades.

Totalling more than 900,000 acres, the Landscape Management Zone is comprised of varying-sized areas bordering or surrounding Recreation Occupancy Zones, bodies of water, streams, or routes of travel — wherever the scenic resource is recognized as having primary importance.

Timber production is a part of landscape management and logging is carried out under exacting controls to preserve scenery. Road and trail construction is designed to harmonize with topography and vegetation.

The Landscape Management Zone is divided into Foreground and Background. Maintaining the natural forest environment is the primary objective in the Foreground, which is the immediate area viewable from a road, stream, lake or trail. Logging is limited to partial timber removal, except for small area cuts to provide vistas. Debris from logging and road construction is disposed of to retain a natural environment.

The Background of the Landscape Management Zone is the more distant view or scenic backdrop. Maintaining or developing a forest of attractive overall appearance is the management objective for the Background. Random-shaped timber harvest areas are designed to resemble natural openings such as meadows or avalanche scars. Artificial reforestation follows logging, to speed reestablishment of the natural cover.



Sketch by a Forest Service landscape architect illustrates the application of landscape management principles to protect scenic values in a typical Oregon Cascades National Forest area. Shrubs and trees, including stately old growth, in the Landscape Management Foreground contribute to the appearance of a natural environment along this forest highway. Meanwhile, timber cutting practiced in the Landscape Management Background is designed to blend into the overall scenery. Logging areas, three of which are shown, are irregular in shape and are located to resemble meadows, avalanche paths, or other natural openings in the trees.

Black-tailed deer fawn in an Oregon Cascades National Forest.

Productive Forest Supplies Vital Needs

The opportunity for outdoor recreation is a basic need of people. There are also other needs — material needs that a productive and dynamic forest can and must provide.

This booklet discusses Forest Service management for some 1.7 million acres of the Oregon Cascades where wilderness and recreation values predominate, and where the land is managed with prime emphasis on recreation.

In addition, there are 4.2 million acres of National Forest where trees may be grown and managed as a crop. Here, modern forest land management forms a dynamic pattern utilizing the combined skills of such specialists as foresters, landscape architects, soil and water scientists, forest geneticists, engineers, botanists, nursery technicians, wildlife biologists, and range technicians.

The National Forests of the Oregon Cascades are among the top timber growing areas of the world, supplying wood for industries producing material for homes, paper, furniture and countless other products regarded as vital necessities for daily living. Thousands of jobs are directly dependent on timber harvested from the National Forests. The wood-yielding forest is also the place where streams grow into the important rivers that supply the water needs of countless thousands of people.

It's the area where the hunter — the stream fisherman — the berry picker — the sightseer — can range out over an access road network covering hundreds of square miles.

Sometimes the visitor sees a freshly logged area where the timber removal causes a temporary loss of natural beauty. A few miles down the road, however, are other areas logged a few years previously. Here the temporary scars of use are giving way to a green mantle of vigorous conifers reaching

Illustrating how forestry is moving into the space age, a forester works from a hovering helicopter to collect a Douglas-fir foliage sample as part of a research project aimed at developing better methods for early detection of tree killing diseases.

for their place in the sun. Usually the new forest is the result of hand planting or direct seeding, because high priority is given to prompt artificial reforestation wherever Nature alone cannot do the job.

Thanks to newer and more sophisticated logging methods now coming into play, and more complete utilization, the impact on natural beauty made by timber harvest will be lessened as time goes on. Also, succeeding timber crops will grow faster and stronger, as forest researchers aim their efforts at developing superior, faster growing trees, and providing more effective protection against the forest killer insects and disease that now cause even greater damage than fire.

If he's lucky, the visitor may see deer, elk or bear attracted to the logged area by the warmth of the same sunlight that encourages the growth of forage species and berries as well as young evergreens.

East of the Cascade crest, where grazing is an important and historical use of the National Forests, cattle and sheep grow fat on the lush grass in meadow and forest.

Wood, water, forage, wildlife, recreation — these are the bountiful products of the working forest in Oregon's Cascades, as elsewhere across the Nation.

As one Oregon newspaper editor put it recently, in describing the economic and social contributions of multiple-use forests:

"We must treasure productive forest lands just as we do the remaining wilderness areas. We need them both."

Young citizens and a young forest share common ground through the medium of a nature trail in a vigorous stand of second growth timber in an Oregon Cascades National Forest.

This booklet is designed to acquaint the public with highlights of National Forest management in the Oregon Cascades, as detailed in a comprehensive working plan entitled "Management Direction for Wilderness and Primary Recreation Zones of the National Forests in the Oregon Cascades".

Anyone desiring more detailed information may have access to the full plan through the following:

Regional Forester
Multnomah Building
319 SW Pine Street
P. O. Box 3623
Portland, Oregon 97208

Supervisor
Mt. Hood National Forest
340 NE 122nd Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97216

Supervisor
Deschutes National Forest
211 East Revere
Bend, Oregon 97701

Supervisor
Willamette National Forest
210 East 11th Street
Eugene, Oregon 97401

Supervisor
Umpqua National Forest
Federal Building
Roseburg, Oregon 97470

Supervisor
Rogue River National Forest
Federal Building
Medford, Oregon 97501

Supervisor
Winema National Forest
Post Office Building
Klamath Falls, Oregon 97601

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

LAND WITHIN THE EXTERIOR NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY IN OREGON CASCADES

(Rounded to 1,000 Acres)

National Forest	Lands Not Under Forest Service Administration	National Forest Land	Total
Deschutes [3]	259,000	1,432,000	1,691,000
Mt. Hood	54,000	1,116,000	1,170,000
Rogue River [3]	34,000	426,000	460,000
Umpqua	56,000	984,000	1,040,000
Willamette	118,000	1,666,000	1,784,000
Winema [3]	28,000	331,000	359,000
TOTAL	549,000 [2]	5,955,000 [1]	6,504,000

[1] Percentage of National Forest Land in planning area — 91.6%
[2] Percentage of Land Not Under Forest Service Administration in the planning area — 8.4%
[3] Segments of these National Forests are not included in the planning area.

NATIONAL FOREST LAND IN WILDERNESS AND PRIMARY RECREATION ZONES

(Rounded to 1,000 Acres)

Category	Acres	Percent of Total
1. Wilderness	416,000	24.0
2. Study Zone	166,000	9.6
3. Special Interest Zone	115,000	6.6
4. Recreation Occupancy Zone	34,000	2.0
5. Alpine Zone	46,000	2.7
6. Landscape Management Zone	958,000	55.1
TOTAL	* 1,735,000	100.0

* There are 5,955,000 acres of National Forest land plus an additional 549,000 acres of land not under Forest Service administration within exterior National Forest boundaries shown on the attached map.

Protection of the Oregon Cascades National Forest resources against fire is one of the major efforts of the Forest Service, and smokejumpers are frequently the first line of attack. Here, an airborne firefighter from the Redmond Air Center descends during a training jump. The Redmond Air Center is one of the Forest Service's major bases for aerial firefighting.

LAND IN WILDERNESS AND PRIMARY RECREATION ZONES

WILDERNESS	Acres
1. Diamond Peak	35,440
2. Mountain Lakes	23,071
3. Mt. Hood	14,160
4. Mt. Jefferson	99,632
5. Mt. Washington	46,655
6. Three Sisters	196,708
TOTAL	415,666
ROUNDED TOTAL	416,000

STUDY ZONE	Acres
1. Eagle Creek	87,200
2. Sky Lakes	78,300
TOTAL	165,500
ROUNDED TOTAL	166,000

SPECIAL INTEREST ZONE Type of Special Interest Areas	No. of Units	Acres
1. Pacific Crest Trail (Oregon Skyline)	1	*
2. Scenic	4	18,670
3. Geological	16	37,433
4. Historical	2	68
5. Botanical	5	410
6. Areas Managed for Roadless or Dispersed Recreation Use	2	25,958
7. Recreational	1	32,600
TOTAL	31	115,139
ROUNDED TOTAL		115,000

* Acreage of Pacific Crest Trail is included in Wilderness and Primary Recreation Zone calculations.

RECREATION OCCUPANCY ZONE	Acres
1. Existing Recreation Developments	4,500
2. Additional Area Planned for Recreation Development by Year 2000	29,100
TOTAL	33,600
ROUNDED TOTAL	34,000

ALPINE ZONE	Acres
Estimated Acreage	46,000

LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT ZONE	Acres
Estimated Acreage	958,000

INDIVIDUAL SPECIAL INTEREST AREAS

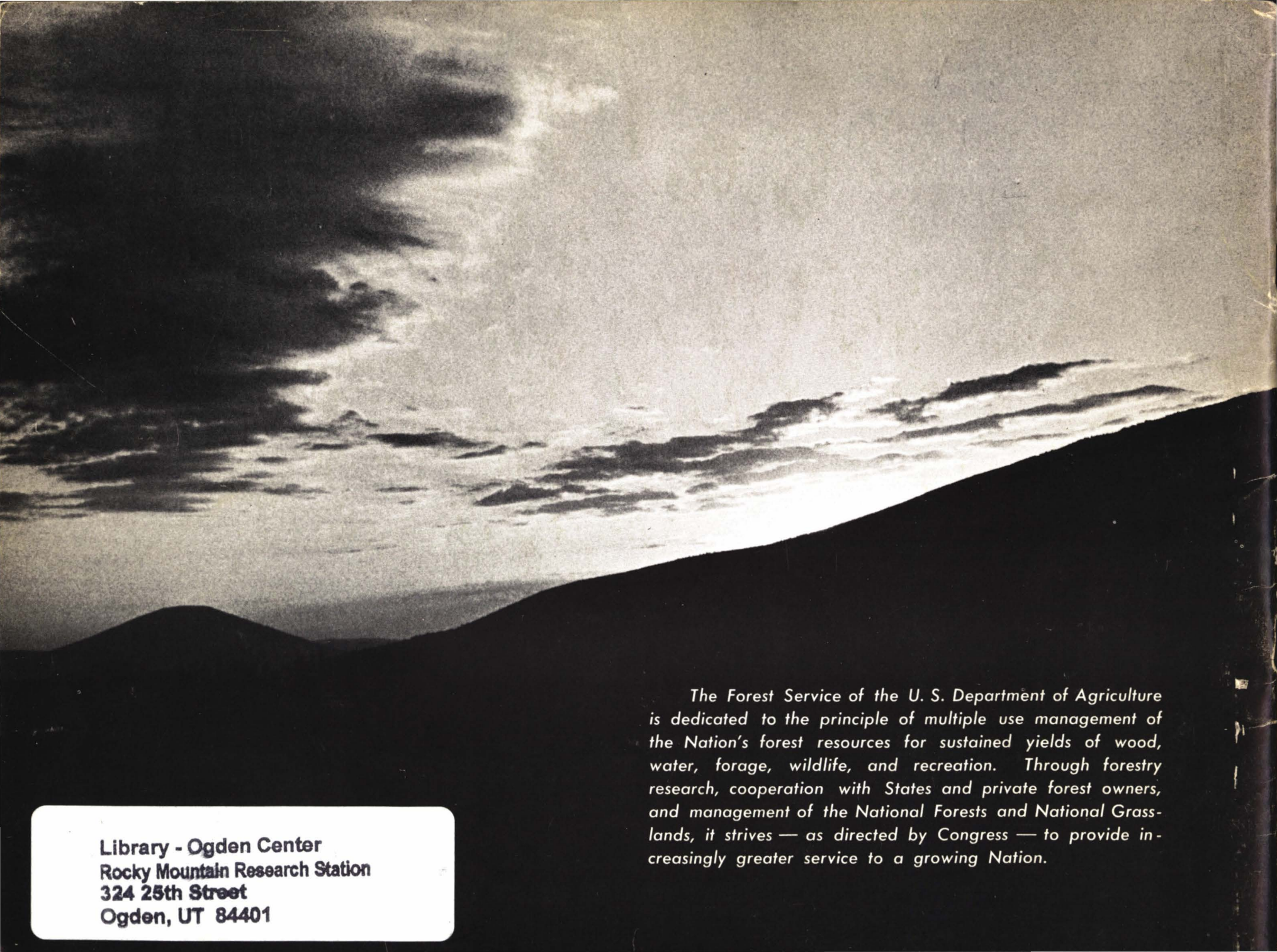
Map Number	Name	Type of Special Interest	National Forest	Area (Acres)
1.	Old Wagon Road	Historical	Mt. Hood	65
2.	Parkdale Lava Beds	Geological	Mt. Hood	640
3.	Cloud Cap	Historical	Mt. Hood	3
4.	Little Crater Lake	Geological	Mt. Hood	5
5.	Bagby Hot Springs	Geological	Mt. Hood	225
6.	Bull of the Woods	Roadless recreation	Mt. Hood	10,228
7.	Sugar Pine	Botanical	Mt. Hood	40
8.	Olallie Lake	Roadless recreation	Mt. Hood	15,730
9.	Metolius Rocks (two separate areas)	Geological	Deschutes	1,430
10.	Yankee Mountain	Scenic	Willamette	490
11.	Lowder Mountain	Geological	Willamette	140
12.	Lamb Butte	Scenic	Willamette	390
13.	Quaking Aspen Swamp	Botanical	Willamette	240
14.	Rebel Rock	Geological	Willamette	700
15.	Hosmer Lake	Botanical	Deschutes	50
16.	Lava Butte	Geological	Deschutes	8,983
17.	Lavacicle Cave *	Geological	Deschutes	80
18.	Lava Cast Forest	Geological	Deschutes	5,630
19.	Newberry Crater	Geological	Deschutes	17,230
20.	Waldo Lake	Recreation	Willamette and Deschutes	32,600
21.	Hole In The Ground	Geological	Deschutes	600
22.	Katati Butte	Geological	Deschutes	20
23.	Mt. Thielsen	Geological	Winema	100
24.	Cedar Grove	Botanical	Umpqua	40
25.	Rogue-Umpqua Divide	Scenic	Rogue River and Umpqua	17,740
26.	Needle Rock	Scenic	Rogue River	50
27.	Sand Creek Canyon	Geological	Winema	580
28.	Mares Eggs Spring	Botanical-Biological	Winema	40
29.	Brown Mountain	Geological	Rogue River	860
30.	Grizzly Canyon	Geological	Rogue River	210
31.	Pacific Crest Trail	National Scenic Trail	All National Forests in Oregon Cascades	**

* Lavacicle Cave is located just east of designated planning area.

** Acreage of Pacific Crest Trail is included in Wilderness and Primary Recreation Zone calculations.

GPO 995-123

The violence of volcanic action thousands of years ago created what today is beautiful Clear Lake, formed by lava flows damming the McKenzie River. Mt. Washington is in the distance.



The Forest Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture is dedicated to the principle of multiple use management of the Nation's forest resources for sustained yields of wood, water, forage, wildlife, and recreation. Through forestry research, cooperation with States and private forest owners, and management of the National Forests and National Grasslands, it strives — as directed by Congress — to provide increasingly greater service to a growing Nation.

Library - Ogden Center
Rocky Mountain Research Station
324 25th Street
Ogden, UT 84401